

EDITED BY
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLY TUCKER.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MAY 3, 1854.

George W. Meason is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

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Mr. GEORGE E. FARRER, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning.

JAMESTOWN ASSOCIATION.—Persons wishing to procure tickets for the Jamestown celebration can obtain them from C. W. C. Dunnington, esq., at the Capitol; from the members of the Executive Committee; and from the proprietors of the United States Hotel.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the usual morning session, the Indian appropriation bill was further considered and amended.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Richardson, the chairman of the Committee on Territories, gave notice of his intention to bring to the consideration of the House, early next week, the bill organizing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas, and said that the friends of the measure would resort to every fair parliamentary means to effect that object.

The House passed the bill for continuing the construction of roads in Minnesota, and the bill for extinguishing the titles to the lands owned by the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Mr. Wheeler made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution with a view to relieve the steamer City of Glasgow.

The House considered, in committee, several bills relating to the organized territories.

A message from the President of the United States, relative to Rev. J. C. Richmond, was laid before the House. The nature of the communication will appear by a reference to the reported proceedings of that body.

OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS.

An important movement has been made in the Senate by Mr. Sillidell, of Louisiana. The Louisiana senator offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President, during the recess of Congress, to suspend for twelve months, either wholly or in part, the act of April 20, 1818, and the supplementary act of March 10, 1838, commonly known as our "neutrality laws."

On introducing this resolution, Mr. Sillidell delivered an able and interesting speech, which we would be glad to lay before our readers if circumstances permitted it, although we feel some hesitation as to sanctioning its conclusions. That hesitation is produced by the doubt we entertain as to one point. We question much whether it would not be better to repeal "the neutrality laws" as they are called, rather than authorize their suspension for a given time. We do not censure Mr. Sillidell for going as far as he has gone; but we do not feel sure that he has gone far enough.

A very mistaken notion has gone abroad on this subject, and we perceive from our exchanges that it has gained very general credence.

Perhaps, we would speak more correctly by saying that two errors have been circulated and believed with regard to the law of 1818 and its supplement of 1838. It is extensively believed that our neutrality laws belong to the system of international intercourse; some persons even think that treaty stipulations required their enactment and require their enforcement. Others think that they were adopted in a spirit of reciprocity to meet in a proper spirit similar legislation by the other Christian powers.

Both of these ideas are without foundation. Our neutrality laws have nothing to do with our system of international intercourse. They have no reference to international law. We were under no obligation to pass them. We are under no obligation to enforce them on the relation of a foreign government, any more than we are to punish illegal voting. No treaty stipulation binds us to enact and maintain such laws; and there is no obligation derived from reciprocity which requires us to enact such laws, because the other nations of Christendom have never acknowledged and given legal efficacy and vitality to principles similar to those which lie at the foundation of our laws of neutrality.

The law of 1818 and its supplement of 1838 are matters of individual national concern. No foreign power had the right to demand their enactment. No foreign power has the right to require their execution. No foreign power has the right to complain of their suspension or repeal, any more than it has the right to complain of the suspension or repeal of an act appropriating money to dig out and build up a harbor at Dubuque, in Iowa, or at Santa Fe, in New Mexico. If our legislation had induced other Christian nations to enact similar neutrality laws, then the proposition to suspend the act of 1818 and its supplement of 1838 might be regarded as a breach of good faith. But thus far they have not had that effect and we can see no sufficient reason to induce us to continue restraints for foreign benefit, whilst foreign governments turn their backs on reciprocity.

No one connected with public affairs can have forgotten the Canada troubles, and the McLeod case. No one who has read with due attention can have forgotten the letter which Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, addressed to Mr. Fox, the British minister, in which he repelled, with even more than his habitual power of thought and force of expression, the assertion that the men who went from Navy Island were pirates and outlaws. In that letter Mr. Webster laid down the law in most clear and lucid language; explained the neutrality ideas of Europe; and then, carrying the war into Africa, he showed how English law had permitted the arming, and mustering, and disciplining of regiments whose destination and determination were to wage war against a nation with which England was at peace. Subsequent to that time, as Mr. Webster says, (we represent him from memory,) an act of Parliament

has been passed which forbids acts which are so nearly akin to war without special permission from the crown. So that a permission from the crown can at any moment give full authority, even in England, for enlisting, arming, equipping, and drilling men to strike nations at peace with Great Britain. We do not know that any nation besides the United States has "neutrality laws" of any kind, character, or description whatever. We are not, therefore, under any obligation to maintain and continue those we have. Our offer of reciprocity has been disregarded, and we feel disposed to urge a full and complete repeal; at all events, we will sustain "the proposition to suspend the operation of the neutrality laws."

WHO ARE THE DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE OF THIS COUNTRY?

This Union may and probably will not last always; but it would be a reproach to history, a shame to civilization, were it to be wrecked in its youth, with all the elements of progress in active vigor, before age had palsied its energies, or decay withered its strength. And yet there is nothing which tends so directly towards a dissolution as these attempts to array one portion of the Union against another, to rouse and encourage sectional jealousies. They weaken the bonds of brotherhood, destroy fraternity of feeling, obliterate mutual sympathies. These, and not physical force, constitute the great cohesive principle that holds the States together, that gives to them unity and strength, and carries them forward with such prodigious progress.—*Albany Register.*Such is the language of a leading paper of that wing of the northern whig party known as the "silver grays." The sentiments are such as to commend themselves to the sympathy of every true patriot. These remarks were elicited from the *Register* by editorial comments which we made a few days since on one of its recent articles.We regret much that the conduct of the *Register* and those who act with it does not square with these sentiments. We regret that while they talk so prettily they act so indiscreetly. Their words are as honey, their acts as poison. They lament, and lament deeply, that there should be such a thing as sectionalism, and yet they are engaged in the unholy cause of fostering it. The *Register* accuses us of attempting to array section against section, the slave States against the free States, the south against the north, when we have never uttered a syllable that could be so tortured as to substantiate the charge; when, in sooth, our article to which the *Register* refers was but a denunciation of its attempt to frighten southern whigs into opposition to the Nebraska bill by the threat that, if they did not oppose it, the northern whigs would split off and separate from them. The *Register* uses the terms "northern whigs" and "southern whigs." It drew the distinction between them. It spoke of sections. It spoke of excluding slavery from Territories, and now it laments in pathetic jeremiads that we are endeavoring to foment discord between sections.We tell the *Register*, as we have all along said, that they—whether fanatics, running to the extreme of abolitionism, or more moderate men, limiting themselves to the prohibition of slavery in the Territories—are the enemies of the Union. The doctrine of congressional non-intervention is at the same time the perfection of State rights, and the surest guaranty of the preservation of the Union. It avoids all sectional issues. It gets rid of the evils and the dangers of the *Register* so touchingly deprecates. The opposite doctrine it is that begets dissatisfaction, dissension, and strife.The *Register* thinks that the harmony between the northern and southern whigs can be preserved, if the southern whigs will join them in opposing the Nebraska bill; if not, they must disband and separate. The *Register* thus closes its article:

"The conservative whigs of the north are not abolitionists; they have no sympathy with abolitionists; they are distant as the poles from them. But the compromise of 1820, blunting the advancement of slavery and defining the boundary between slave labor and free labor, they should not be required to surrender; and if required to do so, they will be forced to repudiate the requisition, and to stand up for what they regard as the right. They ask the whigs of the south to yield this barren scheme of forcing the abrogation of the compromise of 1820 for the sake of a mere abstraction—to remain with their brethren of the north in support of the Constitution, in the faith of compacts, in the preservation of a principle adopted by the wisest men of the Union, and acquiesced in for more than a third of a century. In this way harmony will be preserved, fraternal feelings will continue, discord will be banished, and the curse of sectional jealousies and national strife be averted."

"IT'S AN ALL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD."

The great European war which is destined to desolate so many places, and to make widows and orphans of so many women and children, opens to the American farmer a prospect of gain which rarely spreads out before him.

Farmers are generally good-hearted people; perhaps the best-hearted people in the world; but for the last year they have rejoiced in the hope of a general European war. It has had no horrors for them. They have shut their eyes to its miseries; they have only opened them to look at its profits. He may be called a very philanthropic man, who, in America, would agree to lose one joint of his little finger in order to save the lives of all the people in Japan; but the test would be almost too stringent and too severe for frail selfish man. We fear that the poor Japanese would have to go by the board. The feeling that operates on our farmers is of the same nature. They would not be cruel themselves; they would not shoot, stab, or injure anybody; they would not have our country engaged in war; but if other nations see fit to go to war, why the American farmers will not object. Indeed, as such a war would increase the price of grain and of breadstuffs, and make farming a more profitable business, they would be glad to see it. The farmers have many enemies to encounter. They suffer from rust, from the fly, and from that last but most deadly enemy the joint-worm, of which it may be truly said, "no man knows whence it cometh or whither it goeth." They have suffered much from the ravages of these enemies in the last few years. They have lost crops and lost money. They cannot afford to lose money and crops; and it is but natural that they should rejoice in the prospect of repairing their losses.

This war opens that prospect. Human nature is weak, and human beings have to live. Money is necessary to sustain life. Crops will bring money. The greater the demand for agricultural products, the higher the price. War in-

creases that demand. The more complicated that war, and the more nations there are engaged in it, the greater will be the demand and the higher the price for grain. Again: the responsibility of this war is not on the American farmers. They did not cause it. They would not stop it, if they could; and if the evil passions or the folly of other nations induce them to go to war, our farmers cannot be blamed for seeking to derive some benefit from it.

Immense crops of wheat have been sowed, and preparations are being made for large crops of corn. Should the war be speedily terminated and peace proclaimed, the farmers would sustain heavy loss.

It is our policy, as we have said before, to remain at peace, if we can do so honorably, with all the nations of the earth; and if our rights as neutrals are respected, and the alliance formed against Russia shall not be extended to this continent, we see no danger of our becoming involved in war. Such a war, like a sudden peace in Europe at the present time, would be very disastrous to our agricultural interests.

DEATH OF LIEUT. SIMON P. BLUNT, UNITED STATES NAVY.

With feelings of sincere sorrow, we record the death of this truly gallant officer and accomplished gentleman. We knew him well, and knew few men of his age who had acquired a more enviable renown. His early life might be said to be romantic. His chivalry of character was first displayed during the Southampton massacre in Virginia. At eleven years of age, by his presence of mind and undaunted valor, he defended his father's home, and successfully repelled the infuriated insurgents. The incident attracted much attention at the time, and General Jackson, then President, was so impressed by it, that he conferred upon him a commission in the United States navy. Since that time his name has been a pride to his brother officers, and an honor to the service. He had every manly virtue in an eminent degree. In every relation of life he was generous and just, brave and gentle, affectionate and kind. Our heart turns sadly from the contemplation of such a loss, in affectionate sympathy to the lovely family whose hearts have been bruised by so inscrutable a dispensation. May He who "tempereth the wind to the storm lamb" be their counsellor and friend.

TWO PICTURES OF PUBLIC MEN.

The *Pennsylvanian*, of the 1st instant, contains two long and carefully prepared articles, which will attract their due share of public attention. One is a labored attack on James Gordon Bennett, the well-known conductor of the New York Herald. As might be expected from the complexion of the *Pennsylvanian*, and from the influences which control it, this article is characterized by much acrimony. Bennett is described as a very monster of iniquity, with all the worst passions that belong to human nature ranking in an evil heap.

The other article is a glowing eulogy on a public man whose name is quite as familiar to the public ear as that of the conductor of the Herald. We mean Colonel John W. Forney. The writer shows that he is as much at home in eulogy as in philippic. He can praise as well as abuse. Whilst one is represented as a grim devil, the other is represented as a "cunning pattern of excellent nature." According to this writer, one has all the bad, without any of the good qualities; the other all the good, without any of the bad qualities.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—There is but little doubt in our minds that this right is daily abused, and that thousands of dollars are yearly lost to the Post Office Department by the transmission of letters, circulars, and documents not of a nature conducive to the public good. We have a case in point. Some days since the postmaster of this city notified that a large number of circulars (since ascertained to amount to thirteen hundred) had been dropped at the city post office for transmission, from a private source. They were franked in the name of two members of the House of Representatives. Suspecting an intention of fraud, Colonel Barrett promptly procured the arrest of the individual whose name was affixed to the circulars. Upon examination it was ascertained that this individual had procured these franked envelopes from a young man at the rate of five dollars per thousand. The individual referred to is an agent for the prosecution of claims against the general government.

It was further ascertained that the person who sold the envelopes was an employee of the two honorable gentlemen whose names appeared on them. The case was to have been tried yesterday; but the sequel shows that the young man was respectfully connected, for these honorable gentlemen, as we are informed, waited on the Postmaster General, and, at the instance of the Attorney General, the Postmaster suppressed all further proceedings in the case.

We forbear, at present, the publication of the names of all parties to this transaction, in the hope that this announcement will deter them and others from prostituting to private uses a privilege intended only for public purposes; but we intend in future to make public all such and similar transactions, without respect to family, title, or station.

SANTA ANNA'S GREAT BATTLE proves, to be a humbug, if the latest intelligence is correct. The announcement of "splendid victory," and its celebration in the city of Mexico, resulted in another "miserable" to fill the purse of the dictator. The latest accounts prove beyond a doubt that Alvarez evacuated one of his untenable outposts, and Santa Anna's forces took possession of it some hours after without bloodshed. The "victory" was reported to have been gained on the 17th of March; on the 18th the lists were opened to competitors in the city of Mexico for the payment of the \$16,000,000 to be derived from the Mesilla treaty, provided that the successful candidates should pay down on the same day \$300,000 on account.

PROTECTION OF GUESTS.—The legislature of Maryland passed a law that the keepers of hotels in every city or town in that State which contains over 500 inhabitants, shall be liable for all articles deposited with them by their guests in all cases, except loss by fire; and that notice shall be posted in each hotel, re-

questing guests to deposit such articles with the proprietor. In all cases where there is no such deposit, the proprietor is not responsible.

"COLONEL WALKER."—A letter from San Diego, of March 22d, states that Walker's force was reduced to sixty men; that it was probable he would attempt to make his way to Texas, to avoid being captured and sent to San Francisco for trial. Since this intelligence was received, some deserters from his camp arrived at San Diego, and immediately went on board the United States ship Portsmouth. They stated that Walker was about starting for Texas with forty of his officers and best men; that they were present, and assisted in burying about 2,000 lbs. of powder and balls, and breaking up all the spare arms. Such is the end of the Republic of Lower California!

The Toronto Globe says: "Serious apprehensions are entertained respecting the safety of Capt. Collinson, who went out to Behring's Straits, in company with Capt. McClure, to search for Sir John Franklin. Search is now being made for him as well as for the long-lost Sir John, both on the eastern and western coast of North America."

APTOMMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—We learn that Mr. Aptommas availed himself of an invitation from the White House to perform several of his charming characteristic pieces before the President and his friends. By invitation these will be repeated at his concert to-night.

Now is the TIME.—It is stated that hydrophobia is producing more panic in Boston and vicinity than ever attended the small-pox or cholera, and not without some reason. Scarcely a day passes but what some one is bitten by a mad dog, and cases of death from this cause have been frequent. Many who have been bitten are living in constant dread of an awful death; and there are few who do not wish death to the whole canine race.

We again call the attention of the corporate authorities of this city to the subject, and request them to take immediate action to prevent this disease.

"He giveth power unto the faint, and to them which have no might. He increaseth strength."—ISAIAH.

When the whole head is sick,
And the heart faint,
When e'er our earthly path
Darkness prevaileth;
When outward cares oppress,
Meeting pains, weariness,
And we feel powerless
Duty to know;
When e'er the past doth smother
Dim mists of sorrow,
Shrouding hope's visions
Lured for the morrow;
When the faithful heart
Wildered and hopelessly
Neath the long mystery
Of pain and woe;
Then oft we sudden gleam
Brightness in stealth,
Words of promise sweet
God's will revealeth;
Calms the heavenly ray
Lightens the devious way,
Showing how mercy's sway
Through the past led;
That which to earthly mind
Dark and strange seemeth,
From its obscurity
God's truth redeemeth;
Through the long brooding night
Windest that "line of light"
On the roused spirit's sight.
Now clearly said.Thus in our darkest hours
Peace oft is given,
Thoughts full of truth and might,
Echoes of heaven;
Thus the All-merciful
Seeketh the sorrowful
When the sad cup seems full
Bitter and chill,
Whispereth, we still may serve
Though the flesh fainteth;
Sheweth new elements
Where duty awaiteth;
Bringing the heart to life
Neath his hand resting,
Humbly and lovingly
Searching his will;
And though the dark hour
Often returneth,
Ever God's light beareth
Secretly watcheth;
Quietly waiteth there,
Though our souls slumbering are,
Till the guiding star
Once more we come.
O, help us faithfully,
Duty to greet,
Give us patiently
Suffering to meet!
Thou, who dost wait to bless,
Help our helpless
Through this world's wilderness
Unto our home.
C. F. D.
July, 1852.

LINES WRITTEN BY G. F. D.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1852.
MY DARLING NAN: As you are always wishing me to write verses for you, I enclose one which I have just finished, amidst many interruptions. If you wish a name for them, they choose any you think suitable, and will sit above the verses. YOUR MOTHER."Mother, I love the pretty birds
That sing on every tree
For ever, in their sweet clear notes,
They seem to speak to me."They tell me of the sunshine
And the blue smiling sky;
I wish I were a little bird
Above the world to fly.""And if you were a 'little bird,'
Which would you want to be,
Of all the pretty creatures
That sing on every tree?""Would you be the merry sky-lark
Which leaves its lovely nest,
Flying with joy at earliest dawn
Far, far above the rest?""Or would you be a nightingale,
Singing in midnight grove?
Or the kind robin redbreast
Which all good children love?""Or the gentle dove, which faithfully
Watches her young one's home,
With patient love from morn to eve,
Without a wish to roam?""Oh, mother dear, I cannot tell
Which I would like the best;
And so I'll be your little bird
Within our own sweet nest.""And if I cannot sing to you
Like nightingale at eve,
I'll try to help and comfort you
And all your cares relieve.""Busy and cheerful like the lark,
Like robin redbreast kind,
And like the faithful gentle dove,
At home my pleasures find.""That's right, my child, and see how all
Get busy to their lot;
God has placed all where they should be,
And not one is forgot.""The rich, the poor, the young, the old,
Each bird, and bee, and flower,
Are made, and kept both night and day,
By His almighty power.""And if you try to serve Him well,
With cheerful faith and love,
You'll find a happy home on earth,
And perfect joy above."

I heard my dear Nanny wishing to be a bird some time ago; so as these thoughts came to me about it, I send them to you. Let me know what you think now about being a bird.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Some account of the Great Rain Storm.—The Sabbath-day Funeral of the Lost Firemen.—Painful Intelligence.—City versus Country Morals.—Symptoms of an Approaching Financial Revolution, &c.

New York, April 30, 1854.

It is over at last. The great rain-storm has at length held up, after one continuous drenching of the earth from the afternoon of Thursday till nearly five o'clock, Thursday, the day was bright and warm, continuously sultry—indeed, portending a coming conflict with the elements. On our way up to the splendid Astor library, in Lafayette place, we observed that the sky was suddenly darkened; and, looking westward down Bleecker street, it was evident that fifteen minutes would suffice to bring the storm over the river, for a tremendous volume of black clouds came boiling up over the Jersey hills, and were expanding across the firmament with fearful rapidity. Above the din and tumult of the city, too, there could be distinguished the distant roaring of the gathering hurricane; and the next instant it was down upon us, black, fierce, and terrific—a regular West Indian, in the rush of the wind and the torrents of rain that descended.

Ordinarily, however, a tempest "got up" on such a short notice vanishes as suddenly as it arises; but, in this case, the longest, strongest, and most copious storm, perhaps, of the last twenty years, in these latitudes, was ushered in upon the summons of half an hour. The superficial area embraced in this northeaster, originating in the west, is equal, perhaps, to half the United States east of the Mississippi, exclusive of a broad margin of the British provinces. But it is over at length, and this Sabbath day, (though still heavily overcast and threatening more rain,) with its bracing breeze from the northwest,

"Gives promise of a goodly day to-morrow."

But what mean these countless multitudes which blockade Broadway at the intersecting streets? What does that mass of thirty thousand people in and around the Park signify, particularly that dense congregation in front of the City Hall? Look at the windows and the lofty summits of the Astor House, the Irving, Tammany Hall, Lovejoy's, and French's Hotel. Why are all those people gathered there? Is a detachment of British troops from Canada, en route for Turkey, to enter the city to-day? Is Kosuth about to make his second triumphal invasion of Gotham? or does Mitchell's Irish legion, destined for the storming of Quebec, take up its line of march this afternoon? No, hark! The bells are solemnly tolling. Processions of firemen, in their Sunday citizens' dress, with a bit of white ribbon upon the breast of their coats, denoting the company to which they respectively belong, are filing into the Park. One hears after another passes in, and carriages and omnibuses, in their melancholy funeral trappings, and filled with sad mourners, follow. Ah! yes; this is the day set apart for the general funeral of the eleven firemen who lost their lives on Tuesday evening, in the fall of that burning building which fell upon them, a shapeless mass of ruins. What a scene! From the top of Astor, can there be less than one hundred thousand souls visible to the naked eye, or about one-eighth part of the entire population of the city? But why dwell upon the saddening spectacle? It is but for the passing hour. To-morrow, and the great tide of human affairs, which ever surges through this narrow island, will obliterate the pageant, as the tides of the sea wash out the foot-prints of a solitary passenger or of an army which has passed along the shore.

We are the less disposed to dwell upon this calamity after reading in the *Herald* this morning the report of the coroner's investigation yesterday. There are certain facts in this testimony which give an aspect so unpleasant to the disaster, in connexion with the loss of those unfortunate men in the building, that we refrain from further discussion of the subject. The "mysteries of New York" are perfectly astounding; but we have neither the desire to depict them nor to understand them, in their darker shades. Let them pass. It is quite enough to know that human ingenuity here finds a thousand devices for employment, unknown and never dreamed of in smaller communities.

Jefferson was right. Great cities are great cancers upon the body politic and social. The hopes of society, of our country, and of mankind depend upon the healthy virtues and simplicities of the "rural districts." Goldsmith appreciated the fact after he had been to London. See his compliment to "the bold peasantry," in that sweet little poem, "The Deserted Village." Had we time to moralize upon this point, we should say that the very absence of swarming cities and towns, in our southern States, is a blessing to the honest integrity, in its largest sense, of our southern society, especially in the preservation intact of those enduring qualities of angelic innocence and refined simplicity of feminine virtue which should ever distinguish the gentler sex. But this theme is too large for a newspaper correspondence. It belongs more properly to the essayist, the preacher, or the pamphleteer.

The news by the last steamer from Europe has not satisfied Wall street. In fact, Wall street is flat; all sorts of stocks are heavy, and bulls and bears and lame ducks are awaiting further and more definite advices. There seems to be a current suspicion in this community, which nothing can shake off, that there is a revolution impending, commercial and financial, and upon a grand scale. To this end many business men are curtailing their operations. For example, I am informed that the house-builders this season have only one-fourth of the contracts for new buildings which they had at this time last year. The late sales of real estate at the Exchange, of certain extensive lots of land up town, indicate also a coming and heavy decline in that species of property; for, notwithstanding the rapid increase of our population, the spirit of speculation once fairly started, is sure to run above high-water mark, and upon the ebb-tide, in consequence, a good many wrecks will be left high and dry, without insurance.

The European war, therefore, and the returns from California, are looked to with the profoundest interest in Wall street; and neither the aspects of the war, nor the receipts from California, will justify any other conclusion than this, that there is a revolution approaching, and that all parties concerned will be wise to prepare for it.

ADVANCE.

COTTAGE OR VILLA LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale a lot of ground, containing twenty acres, lying on the Leesburg turnpike, in Fairfax county, five miles from Georgetown. This property is bounded by the Potomac river on the north, and by the Leesburg turnpike on the south. Its location is perfectly healthy, and in consequence of its being considerably elevated, it commands an extensive view of the surrounding country for miles. About 12 acres is highly improved and well set in clover, upon which there is a young orchard of choice fruit trees, selected with great care, and well planted; there is also upon the premises material sufficient to construct a large dwelling. JAMES McNEHRN, Agent. Langley, Fairfax county, Va. Apr 27—1w

OYSTER SHUCKER.—An expert young man, understanding the above business, will meet with a good situation by applying to the subscriber; provided, however, he can come well recommended as possessing the good principles of honesty and sobriety. Better information will be obtained on application. J. BOULANGER, G street, near the War Department. Apr 28—eod3

GAUTIER'S.—Just received a large assortment of Pate de Foies Gras, from Strasburg, in small and large jars. J. C. GAUTIER. Jan 28—1f

Local and Personal.

The Harpist's Concert.—This evening we shall have one more opportunity of listening to the inimitable harpist, Aptommas, who, in this town, last Thursday, was attended by the most enthusiastic approbation. His compositions upon the well-known melodies Home sweet Home, Carnival of Venice, and Yankee Doodle, are good, legitimate compositions; and, as he performs them, cannot fail to produce the most thrilling effect. Mr. Aptommas is a native of Wales; and a more striking evidence of the ascendancy gained by that nation as performers upon that sublime instrument cannot possibly be found than in the extraordinary powers of this young artist. He sits to his instrument as though he were absorbed soul and body in its delicious tones, and leaves the listener rapt in delight.

He is assisted, too, by Miss Brainerd, a sweet and artistic vocalist, who was enthusiastically received at the first concert. Mr. Camenz, the popular soloist, and Mr. Key, pianist of this city, will assist Mr. Aptommas this evening.

A friend of ours suggests that Mr. Aptommas should perform his composition of "Reminiscences of Home," or Welch melodies, which so much delighted his Boston auditors last winter.

Sanitary.—Although no city with a resident and transient population as large as that of Washington enjoys a greater degree of health, now is the time to cleanse the streets, lanes, and alleys from the filth which infests them. The law for this purpose, passed several years ago, should be enforced, and not suffered to remain longer on the statute-book a dead letter. We notice, by the Baltimore papers, that carts are already actively employed in that city gathering garbage at stated periods; the bells on the horses, and the blowing of a horn at the intersection of each street, lane, and alley, giving notice to housekeepers to place their offal at some convenient place where it can be seen by the driver. We respectfully call upon the board of health and the city authorities to enforce the law designed to preserve the public health.

The Trial of John Charles Gardner was set for Monday last, in the criminal court. He was, it will be recollected, indicted for false swearing, charged to have been committed in his affidavit, presented to the board of commissioners under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in support of his brother's claim; and he was subsequently indicted for perjury, charged to have been committed by him as a witness in the first trial of his brother, Dr. George A. Gardner. But John Charles, not appearing, the court ordered the recognizances to be forfeited. In one case the bail was \$8,000, and in the other \$4,000; but the sureties, we learn, are amply indemnified.

It is said that Mr. Gardner left the city for Havana several weeks since for the benefit of his health; and it seems to be the general opinion that he will not return for trial.

Scientific.—Whatever may be the results of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," now in session at the Smithsonian Institution, its proceedings are not of such a character as to attract large promiscuous assemblages. Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, there were not members and all, more than fifty persons present, including two ladies. Several papers were read—more, it appeared to us, as a matter of form, to procure their insertion in the printed book of proceedings, than with a view to especially enlighten the assemblage. We trust, however, that science will be advanced by means of this association.

Yesterday, Dr. Torrey was elected president, Walcott Gibbs vice president, and Mr. Elwyn treasurer.

The next meeting will take place at Providence, R. I., on the 16th of August, 1855.

Mad Dogs.—Within the last week, two dogs, exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia, have been killed in this city; the last receiving his quietus on Monday on Massachusetts avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. In view of the existence of rabid canines, it becomes the duty of the municipal authorities to at once take measures for ridding the city of the numberless dogs, which, unrestrained, roam the streets, to the fear and danger of unoffending pedestrians.

Criminal Court.—The trial of John Conner, indicted for the murder of Patrick Healey, on the 6th of April last, (the accused shooting his victim), was commenced yesterday, but not concluded. Madame Mallet was found guilty, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the county jail, for keeping a description of house not sanctioned by law. Last year she served a term of six months for a similar offence.

"Thirty Years' View of the Senate."—On Monday last a large crowd surrounded the door of Messrs. Hutchinson & Downs (Mr. Hollingshead's depot) to procure or examine Mr. Benton's great work.

Police Returns.—During the last week the number of cases, of nearly every description, returned by the police officers to the chief of police, was one hundred and twenty-one.

Rain.—From Thursday morning to Saturday morning, according to the water-gauge at the Smithsonian Institution, rain fell to the depth of one inch and seven hundred and forty-two thousandths.

Marriage Licenses.—During the month of April forty-seven of them were issued from the court-house.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company of Philadelphia. Charter perpetual. All the profits divided among the policy-holders. This company is purely mutual. Capital \$300,000. David L. Miller, president; John W. Horner, secretary. This company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent on each premium received during the year 1853. Pamphlets explaining rates, advantages, &c., will be furnished parties interested, and cases are earnestly requested to examine them before insuring, as few companies offer such inducements.

JAMES J. MILLER, Agent, Over banking-house, Second, Winters & Co Medical examiner, J. M. Austin, M. D. Office and residence on F street, north side, one door west of 10th. May 2

COTTAGE OR VILLA LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale a lot of ground, containing twenty acres, lying on the Leesburg turnpike, in Fairfax county, five miles from Georgetown. This property is bounded by the Potomac river on the north, and by the Leesburg turnpike on the south. Its location is perfectly healthy, and in consequence of its being considerably elevated, it commands an extensive view of the surrounding country for miles. About 12 acres is highly improved and well set in clover, upon which there is a young orchard of choice fruit trees, selected with great care, and well planted; there is also upon the premises material sufficient to construct a large dwelling. JAMES McNEHRN, Agent. Langley, Fairfax county, Va. Apr 27—1w

OYSTER SHUCKER.—An expert young man, understanding the above business, will meet with a good situation by applying to the subscriber; provided, however, he can come well recommended as possessing the good principles of honesty and sobriety. Better information will be obtained on application. J. BOULANGER, G street, near the War Department. Apr 28—eod3

GAUTIER'S.—Just received a large assortment of Pate de Foies Gras, from Strasburg, in small and large jars. J. C. GAUTIER. Jan 28—1f

Telegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

The Trial of the Wards.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—Great excitement prevails here to-day on account of the verdict of the jury in the Ward trial. An indignation meeting was held, and Ward was burnt in effigy before his own house, and so near that the flames communicated to the porch. Resolutions were passed requesting Mr. Crittenden to resign the senatorship to which he has so lately been elected, and also requesting Mr. Wolfe, another of Ward's counsel, to resign his seat in the State senate.

Latest from Hayti. Advice from Hayti announce that the fleet of the Emperor Solouque will sail on the first day of May to invade Dominica.

Arrival of the Jamestown. PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The sloop-of-war Jamestown has arrived, thirty-one days from Pernambuco.

Flood at Hartford. HARTFORD, May 2.—The